

July 5, 328

Constantine opened the stone bridge across the Danube between OESCUS-GIGEN and SEIDAVA-CELEUC. At the same time the fortress DAPHNE-SPANTOV near OLTENITA was erected downstream and linked by means of a large ferry with TRANS MARISCA-TOTRAKAN, opposite the mouth of the MARISCA river. Good roads leading from the hinterland to the fortified positions were repaired or newly built. The construction of the bridge was considered a first-rate military

event, Constantine was celebrated as the renewer
of Trajan's DACIA. While the bridge at OESCUS
linked the empire with OLTEANIA - Little Wallachia,
which was intended as a buffer zone and was
for the most part successfully held. DAPHNE
protruded like a thorn into the territory of the
Tervingi and Taifali

Constantine recalled Eusebius of
Nicomedia from banishment where
he had exiled him and this
prelate like his namesake of
Caesarea, was now denouncing
the formula "of one substance"

328 AD

Constantine the Great came to the decision that Byzantium should be the future capital of his Empire. Workmen and materials were brought from all parts of the Empire and the work was pushed forward with such speed that in 2 yrs. he was able to take up his residence in his chosen capital. The area

of the city was quadrupled, and a wall was built
to defend the land side

~~In 428~~, the wall was abandoned - the city had
enlarged it and a new byzantine wall
further out was built in the reign of
Theodosius II in 413.

The Turks entered in a gap in 1453

Autumn of 328

Accompanied by his eldest surviving son (also Constantine) Constantine fought successfully against the ALEMANNI on the Rhine

4th Cen A.D.

Decline of system of great aqueducts
Constantine removed his threatened
capital to Constantinople. With him
went many of the powerful aristocrats;
the artisans and artists of old Rome.